Amnocments and Alcetings Co-Night.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Our Goblins."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—" Hazel Kirke."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—Minstreis.

KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL—Concert. METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert. MONMOUTH PARK—Races.

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#### Dusiness Notices

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

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London-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
Paris—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

# New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The French Senate has passed the Amnesty bill. The opinion is expressed by a Rus sian journal that Turkey will submit to the Greek claim. = Mr. Gladstone intimates that England will not act separately against Turkey. Irish members are opposing actively the Land bill on account of the Attorney-General's amendment.

DOMESTIC.-The receivers of the Reading Railroad and Coal Companies have made their first report, General Grant has received a public welcome in Sauta Fé. === There were three executions yesterday. = Captain Payne has formed a lodgment in the Indian Territory with 300 men. Cotton crops reports are published from the South. The regatta of the National Amateur Oarsmen closed at Philadelphia. - Professor Earle has met with great success in hatching Spanish mackerel. General Raum says the use of his name in the swindling oil company was unauthorized. = Mr. A. Blanchet says he is confident of the success of the Nicaraguan Canal.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Another Wall-st, broker was arrested yesterday for complicity in the alleged larceny of Ives & Co.'s stocks, ==== Dr. Tanner passed a quiet day. ..... The mercury was in the ninetics, and a number of sunstrokes occurred. Three police justices were appointed Charges were made in Brooklyn. against the receiver of the Continental Insurance Company, Rew-York capitalists are speculating heavily in opium. —— To-day's European steamers will be crowded, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 89.33 cents. Stocks opened weak and lower; afterward partially recovered and closed feverish and irregular.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature, and chances of occasional showers. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 930; lowest, 71°; average, 8012°.

At Cincinnati, Tammany Hall, in the person of Mr. Kelly, offered its hand, to Irving Hall. the Democratic party solemnly resolved, as Now the latter returns the compliment, in John McKeon's letter, by stretching out its hand to pat Tammany on the head. Tammany being the bigger boy of the two, this will not conduce to harmony.

News of interest to the whole medical profession will be found in our Washington dispatches. The first volume of the Index Catalogue to the National Medical Library, in preparation for twelve years, has been completed and will be printed at once. The second volume will soon follow. This index to the largest strictly medical library in the world will be of great service to the profession.

Mr. Blanchet, who claims the honor of having first projected a Nicaraguan canal on the plan of extending the Nicaraguan Lake toward both oceans, has returned to Washington from Central America, and a summary of his arguments for his scheme will be found in the Washington dispatches. Mr. Blanchet is confident of securing French capital with which to carry out his enterprise.

Two out of three executions were vesterday accomplished without bungling. The third was not so well managed and the man's pulse beat for ten minutes after the drop fell. There are differences of opinion respecting the right to take buman life at all, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the condemned man's right to have his life taken with as little torture as possible.

There was a meeting yesterday for the purpose of forming a Hancock and English Veteran Association, but those Republican soldiers in buckram who propose to vote for Hancock and who have been coming-according to the Democratic papers-by the hundred thousand more, were conspicuously and consistently absent. Not a soldier showed himself who has not been a Democratic warhorse-we beg the party's pardon, peace-horse -and wheel-horse and all that sort of thing, lo these many years.

General Raum had the "horse sense" which General Hancock had not. The moment General Raum saw his name used as one of "the "original members of the association that "purchased the property" of the United cervice Petroleum and Mining Companywhich was false-he wrote to the company declining any connection with it, as he had already done. The more that is seen of this affair the more barefaced the swindle seems to have been. But General Hancock seems never to have found it out, and his name remained as the figurehead of the company from the beginning to the end.

Unless the signs fail, we shall see the reduction in elevated railroad fares, which the companies protested against when it was proposed in the Legislature a few months ago,

now voluntarily made by the companies themselves. Several changes have been made in the Manhattan Company's Board of Directors within a few days, and the advocates of the reduction now assert that they have secured a majority in favor of it. If this be true, the newspapers have succeeded in convincing the capitalists in less than six months that a cheap fare with a very large number of customers will pay better than a fare not so cheap with a number of customers not anywhere near so large. Conversions of this kind have not always been so rapid.

Southern Democrats have not even the grace to be a little ashamed of their piratical designs upon the United States Treasury. The phrase about "the old flag and an ap-"propriation" appears in half their speeches, and when a Northern newspaper directs attention to the fact that Congressmen, as in the case of Mr. Goode, are urged for renomination on the ground that they get huge appropriations for the South, such comments are reproduced with real pride by the Southern press. The Norfolk Virginian pronounces the recent comments of THE TRIBUNE and other Northern papers "a feather in Mr. Goode's hat." There is no arguing with moral insensibility like this.

· Irving Hall refuses to be forgiven by John Kelly to the extent of giving up its rank as the regular Democratic organization of this city and county, and acknowledging him as its political lord and master. In a very polite communication the Iving Hall Democracy. first calmly referring to themselves as "the "Democratic organization" of this city, state that "the decision of the State and National "Conventions baving determined the regularity "of the organization which we represent, the "duty and responsibility of conducting the "Presidential campaign in this city will de-'volve upon the members of this body.' Thereupon Tammany is invited to join, in a subordinate capacity, in the great ratification meeting of the 28th inst. All of which means that the Irving Hall Democracy, knowing the strength of their position from every technical point of view, propose to maintain it, and that Tammany is to be forced to remain in the purgatory prepared for Democratic bolters. This will tend to check the flow of Mr. Kelly's beautiful magnanimity.

The Irish Land bill threatens to plunge the Gladstone Ministry into strife with both friends and foes. Since the Attorney-General announced that he would move an amendment to the effect that no claim for compensation under the act shall be sustainable against the landlord where the latter has given permission to the tenant to dispose of his interest in his holding, and the tenant has refused or neglected to sell, the Irish members have been up in arms against the bill. They consider that this provision would render the measure valneless inasmuch as it would open the way to vexatious litigation on the part of harsh landlords, who by keeping to the letter of the law would place the evicted tenant at a serious disadvantage. The position is embarrassing to the Government. It cannot withdraw the bill without loss of credit, and it can hardly expect to pass it in the Commons, not to say in the Lords, if it is opposed by the Irish party, in whose interest it was professedly introduced.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF. Now, as heretofore, the Republican party

relies for public confidence mainly upon great services actually rendered. It has given the country prosperity and progress never before witnessed. No other claim to popular support can be greater. It has overcome obstacles deemed insuperable. Difficulties and dangers which, to many at home as well as to nearly all abroad, seemed certain to overwhelm the Republic, have been met and vanquished by the Republican party. It has earned this vast need to rely upon its promises alone, but can point to its deeds as its best vindication. Twenty years it has marched on unfaltering. Almost all the world believed that disunion was inevitable. The Republican party resisted and conquered. Even close to the end of the war observers elsewhere began to fear, that the war was a failure; but the Republican party persisted antil rebellion was crushed. The problem of reconstruction seemed insoluble to many. and there were wise men who predicted fifty years of anarchy and guerilla warfare; but the Republican party found means to force a conquered and sullen South to take an active part in the Government which it had tried to destroy. Never before, since Governments were instituted among men, had a nation managed to restore the value of an irredeemable paper currency. But the Republican party undertook that task also, and finished it. The collapse of inflation caused tremendous losses, and the struggle for resumption caused immense sacrifices. Never before had any party. in a free Government, dared to propose such struggles and sacrifices without submitting to temporary defeat. Yet the Republican party ed the nation onward to financial honor and prosperity, and never lost the power to carry out its measures. This wonder-working party, for which no

task has yet proved too difficult, has the right to point to the present condition of the country as proof of its fidelity, courage, and wisdom. When dangers have thickened, the party has dared to do right and to trust the people, and they have never failed to meet trust with trust. Where would the country be, politically, financially, or industrially, if disunion had prevailed? It is for the Democrats to say Where would it have been if Democratic resistance to reconstruction had been permitted to grow into a guerilla warfare? What would have been the condition of business now if the Democrats, led by Mr. Pendleton, had been able to pay the bonds in greenbacks, as they proposed to do in 1872? What would now be the state of the public credit, if the solemnlypromised resumption had been defeated by Democratic success in 1876? Every capitalist and every workingman in the country knows what grand prosperity has resulted from the resumption of specie payments eighteen months ago; is there a single one who wishes that Democratic hostility to resumption had prevailed at the last election? How many of our mills and factories, how many of our furnaces and mines, would now be in operation, if the blind hostility of Democrats to the present form of tariff had succeeded in causing a sudden, radical, and sweeping change, three years ago? What the country is to-day the Repub- to which reference was made in yeslican party has made it. What sane man is sorry that the Republican party has conquered of sympathy with the rebellious States for twenty years, and so has had the power to make the country what it is?

Virtually, that is the question for 1880; is the country sorry that it has attained the wonderful prosperity which it enjoys? Mistakes are to be found on every hand, as in all human Governments, and errors in the record of every year. But the country knows that in all the greater matters it owes its present condition to I

the courage, wisdom, and fidelity of the Republican party, and it will hesitate long before it decides to change. Any other party can promise. The Republicans have performed. Every pledge ever made by that party it has kept, even to the doing of so-called impossibilities, such as the suppression of rebellion, the pacification of the country, and the resumption of specie payments. It promises now to go forward in its work; to press still further reforms which it has begun, and to promote still further the prosperity of the country. The work is in the hands of men who have given proof of the wisdom of their plans. If they have done well thus far, so that the country is happier, more powerful, more prosperous, richer, and grander than ever before, will the people turn over their affairs to a party which has only promises to offer ?

If Democratic promises were proof of Demo cratic purposes, it would be rash to change. Incompetence and inexperience often do more mischief than downright knavery, as the last Democratic Congress has shown. But it is a notorious fact that the Democratic 'party has not respected its promises, nor made any effort to redeem them. Its successive declarations of "eternal principles" for the last twenty years, if put together, would make the most absurd jumble of contradictions ever known. The party has been true to nothing except its anxiety for office. It proposes, even now, to tear up the tariff under which thousands of factories have been built, and hundreds of thousands of workmen have found employment; and yet the votes of Democrats in Congress show that the party has not the slightest idea what system of taxation it would adopt instead. It proposes "hard-'money," and yet the votes of nine-tenths of the Democrats in Coagress show that the party does not wish gold dollars worth one hundred cents if it can get silver dollars worth ninety cents. Conservative men know what sort of Government we shall have, if the Republican party retains the power. It has been tried, and it leads to a grand prosperity. Wages are ample. Business is active, and the unemployed are few. Investments are safe, and the public credit is high. The banks repose full confidence in the integrity of the Government, and the depositors and holders of insurance policies know that funds invested in Government securities are safe. Men know that the Republican party means to promote and increase this solid prosperity, which gladdens the hearts both of rich and poor, of laborer and of employer. But who can guess what may happen, if the Democratic party should have power to enact and carry out the wild vagaries which it has voted for in Congress ?

REVEALING THEIR REAL PURPOSE.

It is quite possible that, in the heat and excitement of a Presidential canvass, injustice may be done a political party by holding it responsible for hasty and impulsive utterances which, though they come from men of recognized position and influence, are really only expressions of individual opinion, perhaps not always even that. THE TRIBUNE means to avoid falling into such an error or committing any such injustice. At the same time, it must be admitted that the genuine spirit and real purpose of a party are much more likely to be learned from the individual expressions of opinion of its leaders in conversation and public communications-particularly when they exhibit marked coincidence and indicate a prevading sentiment-than from the artfully prepared declarations and glittering generalities of platforms. The platform usually presents in plausible form certain truths or theories in outline. We get at the actual aims of the party when the leaders and representative men come to fill in the spaces and give, upon the stump, and in the press and elsewhere, the true interpretation of it.

If only an occasional Democrat of no great prominence or influence in the party councils had said in the heat of discussion that the people of the North were to blame for forcing the South into secession, and that the whole policy of the Government under Republican administration was a mistake, to be corrected and a wrong to be made right, we might not justly charge the whole party with holding such views. The formal averments in their platform that they accepted the results of the war and would maintain them, might fairly be said to outweigh the occasional outburst of an over-heated partisan. It is different, however, when from a considerable number of their representative men-men inside the innermost secret councils of the party, who, more than conventions or platforms, shape its policy and lay out its plans-there come almost simultaneously expressions of opinion, substantially agreeing, which are diametrically opposed to the smooth assurances embodied in the platform.

We refuse to accept the declaration so often made by Democratic Conventions that they are willing to abide by the results of the war. Not because any one hot-headed stump orator or red-hot newspaper has justified the Rebellion and denounced the entire course of the party that put it down; nor because Congressman Blackburn and others have boldly declared their purpose to sweep away the legislation of the past sixteen years. Were there no other indications than these of the reactionary spirit of the Democracy it might not be fair to hold the whole party responsible. But there are other signs, unmistakable, that the threat of Blackburn is intended to be carried out if the Democrats ever get the power. Among these we call attention to the general tone of criticism and condemnation just now indulged in by prominent Democrats-not so much of the present Administration, or even of President Grant's, but of Mr. Lincoln's and tea, but the sponge was found to hold only three of the conduct of the war. The people who a ounces, and no trace of beef tea seems to have been little while ago were so anxious to forget the past and let bygones be bygones, have changed their tune entirely. Within a few weeks they have begun to rake over the ashes of the war with great earnestness.

Mr. George Tickner Curtis, to whose Tammany Hall address we have heretofore called attention as giving the Democratic keynote for condemns the people of the North for organizing a sectional party, electing sponge handed to Dr. Tanner he did not know the Mr. Lincoln, and driving the South into rebellion, while he denounces the vacillating policy of Mr. Lincoln, which, by refusing to give guarantees to slavery, forced the Border States into the Confederacy. The tone of Judge Black's recent letter, terday's TRIBUNE, is unmistakably one and hostility to the Lincoln Administration. And as if this were the uppermost topic in the Democratic mind, and no Democrat could

Lincoln, before leaving his home at Springfield, Ill., to be inaugurated at Washington, "had been swayed by less sinister counsels than those which were constantly poured into "his ears, very likely there might have been 'a speedier and happier settlement." And from this he proceeds to tell how the war was brought on by the tremendous pressure upon Mr. Lincoln of " men who wanted to force on a "sanguinary war for their own purposes," notwithstanding he was "urged by moderate "men to make some expression of a fra-"ternal and kindly sentiment toward the "South indicating that his administration did "not intend any unconstitutional invasion of "Southern rights."

Now people who know anything about the history of those times know that this is all false, and that everything was done that could be to induce the South to remain in the Union. But it suits the Democratic purpose just now to misrepresent history in order to justify the action of the South. All these utterances are to the same end and on the same key. What do they indicate if not a purpose to overthrow the results of the war; and to prepare the public mind for it by bringing the events of 1860 to 1865 again under review, with a justification of the South and sweeping condemnation of the loval North? These men talk about what is in their minds, and in so doing reveal the true spirit of the party. It is only very lately that they have been willing to talk about the war, and the occurrences immediately preceding it. Isn't it a little remarkable that they should all break out on the subject in this way at once?

THE AMERICAN VICTORY AT BERLIN. For the first time in her history, America has come in first at an International Exhibition. As our readers have seen, the United States Government exhibit at the Berlin Fish Exhibition, under the charge of Professor Baird, carried off the grand prize of honor, while other exhibits by Americans of apparatus for fish breeding or preservation, of charts and books on kindred subjects, of pickled, dried, and canned fish, and of fish oil, carried off no less than ten gold, seventeen silver, and fifteen bronze medals, besides diplomas. A Berlin lettet on another page gives a pleasant description of the ceremony of presenting the prizes. Why have not American exhibitors met with equal good fortune before? In many cases their wares were quite as worthy of reward as this exhibit by the Fish Commission; but they were set forth without commanding public notice and were dismissed without a prize. The reason is that Professor Baird and the gentlemen having this exhibition in charge set about the work not only with zeal but an accurate knowledge, both in bulk and detail, of what they had to do. There was no slovenly, reckless management of this matter.

No better proof of the advantage of scientific and disciplined habits of thought and action over the lax ways of the ordinary business man could be offered. The same strong contrast was seen in the Philadelp' ia Exposition of 1876. In the American department of the Main Building, which was given up' to our manufacturers and tradesmen, there was a hopeless jumble of glassware, boats and books, of dry goods and educational systems, of cheap furniture and pottery of the Mound Builders. The whole mass produced a confused, hopeless blur on the mind of the spectator. The Government Building, controlled by Army officers and scientific men, was clear and distinct in its ideas and their expression as the harmonious notes of a slow march. The visitor felt that he was intruding into the discipline of a manof-war probably, but the exhibits remained fixed and plain in hts memory. Professor Baird has gained the grand prize for his exhibits, and the notice of all Europe, because, in a great measure, he knew how to exhibit them properly. Let our business men take the hint. A young American is trained to know no one thing thoroughly; he is Jack of all trades; he has been photographer, merchant, lawyer, farmer, and politician in his brief career, and we are lucky if he is not a

elergyman too. As to the advantage of success in these International Exhibitions as an advertising medium to the world, THE TRIBUNE has presented that truth to its readers until all arguments are exhausted. The success of this recent Government venture is proof sufficient of their truth. Our people have been singularly slow to perceive or avail themselves of this method of advancing their individual business or their national reputation. Japan, who came out of her hermitage after three thousand years of seclusion, to push herself to the front rank wherever there was standing room, expended twice as much on her exhibit in Philadelphia as the United States Government gave to the whole affair. But we shall find out slowly that such efforts will pay. Our exhibit at the Australian Exhibition is reported as very fair. We have, however, almost wholly neglected the great Belgian celebration which lasts during the Summer, and in whose numerous Congresses our scientific men. artists, philanthropists, and economists might have served themselves by taking part.

The accusation made against Dr. Tanner is likely to deprive his experiment of all value so far as that is dependent upon the belief of the public in his bonesty, simply because mero suspicion, even without proof, is fatal. And yet it must be said in the Doctor's favor that his accuser wholly failed to make out a case He acted strangely, and even foolishly, and no one can be blamed for thinking that Dr. Tanner was not far from the truth when he suggested that the gentleman was not in proper condition for making scientific observations. According to two gentle-men present, friendly to Dr. Tanner, Dr. Bradley first charged that the faster had received a sponge containing eight ounces of discovered anywhere. Then it was "something white," Finally Dr. Bradley came down to the statement that there was "a suspictous move-ment," and that was all he would allege. The explanation given of this move ment seems to have been an entirely natural one. Even a man who is engaged in a useles attempt to starve himself has a right to just treatment, and it is therefore fair to say that his accuser the campaign, not only criticises the conduct of the war, but with great harshness fasting Doctor took food. Dr. Bradley's own admission, that at the time he saw the latter was allowed water, strengthens the idea that Dr. Bradley inferred too much from what, in his ignorance, he took to be a "suspicious movement." His own statement shows that he made the charge before making any investigation. A Western Democratic newspaper, commenting of

the harmony in the party in New-York, says the news from this city next November will electrify the party throughout the Union. We suspect it will; but why "electrify" Why not say it will be "struck by lightning," and have done with it?

reporter of The Augusta Chronicle he says: "As to the Credit Mobilier matters, with which General Garfield has been charged, I believe he was altogether innocent of them. It will not do for the Democratic party to throw mud at General Garfield, because if they do they will elect him." That is as good prophecy as Mr. Stephens's famous prediction that the attempt of the Democratic party to buildoze President Hayes would end in "either a farce or tracedy." prediction that the atter party to bulldoze Presider either a farce or tragedy.

This is the worst of all times in which to try the experiment of a figure-head President. It is a time of commercial and industrial activity, and a President who understands financial and industrial problems is the guide the country needs.

The fact about Haucock's war record which looms conspicuously is that he was as eager to make Presidential capit for himself as he was to whip the South.

More bad luck for the Democratic party. The outlook for a big wheat crop is excellent.

Hancock should not fail to put his views or Southern Claims into that letter. neglected to make such expression in his letter and was put to the trouble of supplying the omession in a second epistle. He thus recognized the importance of the question. Hancock's un-willingness to do anything which will injure the proud sensibilities of the "Chivalry" makes the question a more momentous one with him as a candidate than it was with Tilden.

Senator Bruce sums up the outlook for the campaign in the Sould South this year with great force and accuracy. When a Cleveland Leader reporter asked him, recently, if there would be a repetition of the bulldozing tactics, he replied : There is no need to shoot a man when you can count him out." The tissue-ballot is less barbarons than the club, and it is more effective in rolling up large majorities in States where, as Wade Hampton says, the Republicans are so strong that the Democrats were only a year or two ago afraid to count their votes. They have got over their fear now, and are making up for lost time by counting 50 or 60 times anima. iow, and are making 50 or 60 times apiece.

It is no kindness to Barnum to announce that Tilden has put a campaign donation of \$100,000 into his hands. When once that information penetrates the heads of the hungry Democracy they vill swarm on Barnum like flies around a molasses It seems to be a sufficient answer to the persons

who are impressed with the power of the fraud issue to mention the undoubted fact that President Hayes could have been elected to a second term without difficulty.

What is the matter with the Democratic mud-slingers ! They seem to be tired.

The Republicans of the IVth Maine District have taken the best course possible to redeem their district from the represented of being represented in Congress by a Greenback Democrat. They have nominated as their candidate Captain C. A. Boutelle, of The Bangor Whig and Courier. They gave him the unusual compliment of a unanimous omination, no other candidate being mentioned in the Convention. The canvass opens most auspiciously. Captain Boutelle has retired from the editorship of The Whig and will devote all his the editorship of The Whig and will devote all his energies to the campaign. He is an admirable candidate and his election can scarcely be a matter of doubt. He was the first man in the State to scent the Garcelon conspiracy and to arouse the State to a full sense of the enormity of that scheme. Had it not been for his quick and energetic assault the outrage might have succeeded. He was a mayo solvier, he is an accomplished journalist and an excellent public speaker. No better man could have been chosen to lead his party in the IVth District.

#### PERSONAL.

Governor Cornell is taking a vacation in his

Senators Blaine and Cameron are described as having delightful horseback rides together at the White Sulphur Springs. Governor Long, of Massachusetts, bas an extra-

ordinarily large and massive head, a broad and prominent forehead, kindly blue eyes, a light short nustache, and a heavy under-jaw. The Sultan of Zanzibar, weary of the mere work

of reigning Prince, has become a business man. He has bought a British steamship, and is running it at cheap rates for passengers and cargo between Zan-zibar and Bombay. The young Prince Wilhelm of Prussia is to be

married soon. Princess Victoria has been visiting her future mother-in-law, and is said to have won all hearts with her simple, unaffected manners. The Emperor is reported to be auxious to attend his grandson's wedding. Professor Baird is said by The Hour to be an in-

satiable novel reader. When he goes away for the Summer's fish-work he takes with him a large valis of two compartments. One is filled with the paper covered novels about to be read, the other with those swiftly disposed of, where his family may browse at their pleasure.

Mr. Matthew Lynch, who was killed last week in New-Mexico by a falling tree, left an estate of over \$4,000,000. He was a Philadelphian, a Roman latholic, and a bachelor, who fought through the Civil War and at its close went out to New-Mexico with a small capital, which he used in purchasing a conal supplying the mines of Elizabethtown with water. This started him on the road to wealth, and later he discovered the Azter mines, which yielded \$60,000 a mouth. His heirs are two brothers and ne sister.

The rumored engagement of the Grand Duke of Hesse to the Spanish Princess has recalled the delightful days in which he and his dead wife Alice, entertained society on the Rhine. Genius of every kind-but especially musical genius-no matter if it had many quarterings to its shield or no shield at all, was always welcome. The guests were received with an ease which broke down the strongest barrier of shyness. The Prince would commence by lighting his capacious pipe and sit-ting down himself to the piano. He is an excellent performer. After the company had revelled in melody, their host would lead them to the terrace. where Princess Alice and the lady visitors joined them at a supper.

General Grant had some amusing experiences at Topeka the other day. One man pushed through the crowd, and took his hand, saying: "I'm from New-Jersey, and was with Sherman, but I met you at Raleigh. God bless your heart, old man." The Topeka Commonwealth says that " a lady brought a handsome bonquet, procured an introduction to General Grant, and asked him if he remembered her. The General was sorry that he could not. She drew a photograph of a painting from her pocket, and asked him if he recognized that. The General evaded a direct answer, and half admitted having seen it, wherenpon she asked him to introduce her to the Topeka people, as she was in business here, and it would help her to have him make the introduction?

Mile, Sarah Bernhardt, as described by M. Sarces in the Dix-Neuvième Siècle, has not the most exquisite manners. He says that the Prince of Wales presented the King of Greece to her behind the cenes the other evening, simply calling him " My brother-in-law." "Mlle. Bernhardt," says M Sarcey, " bowed her acknowledgments, and while the Prince went to congratulate the other actors she remained tete-a-tete with the King; but she was not aware that she was talking to a King. She called him 'Monsieur' all the time, and talked right and left in her usual cavalier style. But time pressed and she had to return to the dressing room. Well said her colleagues to her, 'what do you think of the King of Greece?' 'What do you mean -what King of Greece ?' she inquired. 'The King of Greece with whom you have just been talking, was the roply. 'What! it was the King of Greece! of Greece with whom you have just been talking,' was the reply. 'What! it was the King of Greece! it was a King!' and away she ran downstairs to see the Prince of Wales. 'Ah! Prince,' she exclaimed, it was treachery on your part not to tell me it was the King of Greece.' 'But I told you it was my brother-in-law,' answered his Royal Highness: to which the actress rejoined: 'Your brother-in-law! But how was I to know I It might have been a tallow merchant!' And away she darted back to the dressing-room, leaving the Prince nonplussed. You may think the English have been shocked at this. Nothing of the kind; they forgive everything in this spoiled child."

Ottawa, Out., July 8.—Sir John Macdonald. Sir

OTIAWA, Ont., July 8 .- Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon, J. H. Pope will sail from Quebec for England on Saturday on a mission which is said to relate principally to the Pacific

Mr. Bennett's Newport cottage during the season."

The King of Greece has arrived in Berlin, on his way to St. Petersburg.

GENERAL NOTES.

A queer will recently admitted to probate in Pittsburg contains a bequest of \$700 to St. Peter's Lutheran Church, to be used for the following pur-poses: The sum of \$500 for the purchase of a bell which shall ring at the hour of 6 p. m. of each and every day, as also about the hour of 12 o'clock m. of each and every Sunday, until the reverend poster of the church has repeated the Lord's Prayer, and the sum of \$200 for the support and wants of the widows at the discretion of the paster of the church.

The latest acrobatic divertisement, not down on the programme, was furnished by a female performer in Hamburg. The giri-Mile. Leona, a European favorite -was hanging by her knees, face downwards, and supporting another acrobat by her teeth, when those muchabused members gave way, and the man fell into the net beneath. Six of the teeth and a portion of the jaw were torn out. Desgusting to relate, on English admirer has had one of the teeth handsomely mounted and in-tends to wear it as a breastpin.

The obelisk on the Thames Embankment is to be furnished with certain artistic accessories. The Metropolitan Board of Works has fixed a plaster cast of s sphinx, colored to look like bronze, at the base of Cleopat a's Needle, in order to judge of the effect produced, prior to the casting in bronze of the two sphiaxes which the Board have decided to place on the pedestal, The model now exhibited is an enlarged copy of a small sphinx in stone in the collection of the Duke of North-umberland at Alawick Castle, which is supposed to be of the same period as the obelisk tiself. Certain additions have been made to the base and pedestal of the obelisk, in order to hide the broken portions of the colomb, and, if there are approved, they will eventually be executed

The Rev. R. W. Dale took this bold stand in regard to the Bradiaugh case in the course of a sernon at Birmingham a fortnight ago: " What is it that you fear ! It is moral conduct which is uncontrolled by he authority of God-practical Atheism-an habitual disregard of the D.vine laws-an habitual indifference of the Divine approval and the Divine enger. And against practical Atheism no oath can protect you. What the Apostle James thought of the moral and religious vains of that bare acknowledgment of the Divine existence to which some good men attribute such immense import-ance appears in the text: 'Thou believest that there is one God. Thou dost well; the devils also believe and tremide.' Under the fires of that superb and awfur scorn our formalism is utterly consumed."

A farmer living near Pleasant Mill, Mo., while breaking a piece of newly cleared ground a few days ago, ploughed up a box twelve inches long and eight inches square. The plough striking it burst it open. The ontents had so far decayed that when the air struck them they crambled to dust. Enough was visible to show that they had been paper bills of the denomination of \$100. In the lid of the box were cut in rude letters: 'August 23, 1864-\$18,000." During the war the Union troops were ordered to Pleasan ville to intercept Quantrell, and defeated his force on Big Creek. Among the prisoners were George Gann and a youth eighteen years old. The boy was shot the next morning for burning to death some women and confirm at Lawrence. Gam, Bledsoe and one other were taken to Cinton, court-mattailed and shot. When Gam marched out to be shot he said he had burned \$18,000, which he had taken from the Lawrence banks, on the bank of a creek at the south edge of Jackson County.

A new street nuisance lately introduced in London was a small wind instrument, mounted on a perambulator. It had fourteen notes, and was played by turning a handle, after the manner of an ordinary barrel-organ. The peculiarity of the instrument consisted in the manner in which the wind of the bellows was admitted to the reeds. The turning of the handle worked the bellows, and at the same time slowly wound through the instrument a strip of stout paper about six feet long and perforated with a number of holes. It was through these perforated holes that the wind found its way to the reeds, which were thus operated upon according to the reeds, which were thus operated upon according to the position and dimensions of the apertures. It is ob-vious that with a sufficient number of reeds and a properly perforated strip of paper, muste of any kind whatever may be performed on such a contrivance by anybody who can turn a handle. The operator had seventy-two feet of paper, which cost him, he said, from 2d. to 6d. a foot, according to the nature of the music.

## WHITTIER ON GARFIELD.

Mr. John G. Whittier in a letter regretting his inability to attend the formation of a Republican club at Amesbury, says:

I must not, however, let the occasion pass without expressing my hearty sympathy with the movement, and my desire to cooperate with you in your labors, in support of a candidate of pure character, wise states manship and lifelong fidelity to the principles of the Republican party, the Union of the States and the security of the rights of person, property and franchise. For myself I would gladly find an excuse for retiring from active participation in the coming election and would welcome with inexpressible renef any decided manifestation of a more generous and enlightened policy on the part of Democrats toward the people of color, But I look in vain for any good evidence of a change which would justify relaxation of zeal and vigilance on our part. I have no words of personal disparagement for the Democratic nominee, and I do full justice to the sincerity and patriousm of many of his supporters; but, as a rule, the party remains as it was at the close of the war. The those has not come when it will be safe to furusi the financial interests of the country, and the wafare of the emancipated class, to a party whose Frestdent can only be elected by compromise with the Greenhack heresy, and the virtual suppression by fraud and violence of the vote of the colored citizens of the Southern States. I must not however, let the occasion pass without

# PUBLIC OPINION.

"The bloody shirt" would never have had an existence if the South bad accepted the results of the war in the spirit of true patriotism. It will disappear altogether from our politics the instant the South gives the word.—[Uitea Herald (Rep.)

General Hancock is credited, in Washington, with the intention of resigning his command in the Army before the publication of his letter of acceptance, We should advise the General to hold or to his commission. It will come handy after March he xt.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

A SUPERB SOLDIER REMINISCENCE.

General Hancock was one of the three corps General Hancock was one of the three corps commanders who said in a conneil of war in General Grant's tent during the six days' lighting at the Wilderness in 1864. The corps commanders were asked for their opinions on the military situation on the 11th of May, and General Hancock advised that the Army should be withdrawn to the opposite side of the Hapdan; otherwise it would be animinated and the cause lost, Grant listened, gave each of the three Generals selled orders, which they expected would be orders to retreat, but which on opening, much to their surprise, they with what good results is now a matter of history. Yet crats talk of Hancock as the "superb the "great captoin," and claim for him a military ability greater than that of Grant. They talked the same way about a General who was beaten in 1864, as Hancsex will be in 1880.

SOLID FOR BIG APPROPRIATIONS.

From a recent speech by Georgia's new Senator, Joseph & Remain.

We have had to abandon one of our old

We have had to abandon one of our old creeds. Before the war we were utterly opposed to internal improvements by the General Government as now practised. We took none of the money; we took the booors, and the North always got money at every Congress. It turned out when the struggle came that the money weighted a great deal more than the honors did. [Laughter.] In the future we must change that policy. We pay our part of the money necessary to run this Government and we are entitled to our part when it comes to a division. Our rivers and harbors need in the most because they have long had the advantage. When we go up there hereafter we must go carnesily and homestly and faithfully for the old flag, but we must ask for the appropriation also, [Laughter and appliance.] And, gentlemen, from what I have seen during the short period of my service, if we meet the Northern Senators and Representatives in the proper spirit, they are ready hereafter to give us our part and make a fair distribution. We ought to encourage it. We ought to take our share in every improvement; and make a fair distribution. We ought to encourage in We ought to take our share in every improvement; and especially to urge them to make such appropriations of the proceeds of the public lands as will give us for the time the lisus's share, because we have the heavy task here that they do not have there, of educating the colored race. This is right, and it is what we should contend for. [Applause.]

SENATOR LOGAN ON THE CAMPAIGN. From an Interview in The Chicago Tribune.

What do you know of the alleged charge made that Senator Conking exacted certain promises before he would agree to support the Republican

"I do not believe that there is any truth whatever in "I do not believe that there is any fruit waster, the statement. I was with Senator Conkling very frequently in New-York, and I talked very freely with him on the subject of the canvass. There was nothing in his manner or conversation that indicated any intention upon his part of not cordially and carneatly supporting the Republican tleket." the Republican tleket."
"Was the selection of the Hon, Marshall Jewell as the Chairman of the National Committee satisfactory to all

the members f"
"It seemed to be, so far as I could see."
"What simil you do during the coming campaign f"
"I shall do as I have always done—make the best canvas; that I can for the success of the Republicat ticket. My fight is always over when the nominations are made. I would be glad if it were so with many others who claim to be Republicans!"
"What do you think of the outlook for Republican success!"

what anyou tains of the outlook for Republicasseriess?"

"Well, I think that with a vigorous campaign we will succeed. But we must not Ignore the fact that the Democrats have nominated a strong ticket."

"Will the Republicans carry New York!"

"Our people there think so. They are going into the fight with the determination to win if it is possible."

"How do you find the nomination of General Garfield taking!"